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> No other House in Washington Sells Furniture, Carpets and Draperies at such Low Prices and on such Easy Terms of



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BARGAINS IN WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

A. KAHN, Practical Watchmaker, 935 F n.w. au16-17t*



SHOES

For Boys and Girls

years of preparatory work. All the suggestions that the orthopedic authorities could offer. They are whosly original in plan, scope and purpose. The same high grade of materials, the same skill in workmanship is used in them as in our famous WOMAN'S line. The best-wear-ing shoes in the world for Children. Misses', \$2.50; Children's, \$2.00.

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50 Offices in Washington. **********

THERE IS A CURE FOR HEADACHE: ZAMOR.

We've yet got to see the first case where it hasn't given sur-prisingly quick relief. At our fountain and at druggists'.

Edward Stevens.

HEAVY JAPANESE LOSS NAMED FOR CONGRESS

> DETAILS OF RECENT FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Particulars Gained From the News paper Novakrai-Destruction of an Entire Column.

CHEFOO, September 9.-The Port Arthur Novakrai of August 30 gives some details of the recent fighting in front of the beleaguered fortress. At 6 a.m. August 27, during a severe attack, Colonel Kirirkoff, commanding the 14th Regiment, ordered a detachment to remove the dead and care for the wounded near an unnamed fort on the east flank. When within rifle distance of the Japanese the Russians hoisted a Red Cross flag. The Japanese gave inviting signs with their caps, whereupon the Russians, thinking that all was well, continued forward. However, when the detachment had reached these dead the Japanese opened fire on them, fatally wounding a petty officer. The Russian de-tachment thereupon retired. Captain tachment thereupon retired. Captain Spanoff, who commanded the detachment, thinking that the Japanese had mistakenly fired, and seeing further beckoning signs by the Japanese, ordered the detachment out a second time. The Red Cross flag was again hoisted, but the Japanese again fired and wounded one private. The detachment again retired and the attempt to remove the dead was abandoned.

August 27 there was a little fighting on August 27 there was a little fighting on the west flank. The Japanese had two companies entrenched at Shiatsiatung. The companies entrenched at Shiatsiatung. The Russian artillery opened a severe fire on them and dismounted two of their guns, but the Japanese held their position. At 9 a.m. August 28 the Japanese bombarded Fort No. 22 on the east flank, using field batteries posted at the left of Eagle Nest Hill. The Japanese batteries were well scattered and hidden and eventually fired on Eagle Nest Hill and Rocky Hill. At 3 p.m. the Japanese shelled Battery No. 3. was observed by the Russians that the Japanese were building a battery to the left of Orphan mountain. At 8 p.m. bat-teries were posted on this position by the Japanese and firing was begun. The firing was directed chiefly against Kurgan fort. All night the Japanese bombarded along the whole east front, directing their fire against the roads behind the batteries, with the evident intention of destroying

the roadways by which guns can be re-moved in case the Russians are driven from the forts.

A Peculiar Contrast.

On August 28 a peculiar contrast to the war-like proceedings on the east flank was presented on the most flow and the days of William L. Wilson. presented on the west flank by the Chinese, who had resumed work in the fields as though war did not exist. The Chinese, who have grown accustomed to the firing, paid no attention to the Russian fire, which was directed nearly altogether from a battery northwest of Division Hill. There was no fighting on the west flank the night of August 29. At 5 o'clock in the morning of August 29 the Russians, posted on a high mountain, opened fire on the Japanese concealed in the corner of

a hill. The Japanese immediately scat-tered. Chinese report the death at Chao-chanko of an active and intelligent Japan-ese general, but the Novakrai was unable The Japanese control Palichuang, but dawn each morning. They apparently only dawn each morning. They apparently only occupy the place as a light outpost. The Chinese report that oats and straw for the Japanese horses are getting scarce. The Japanese ammunition depot at Litungau has been destroyed by Russian shells. From August 27 to August 29 the Russian shells.

sians buried, under a severe fire, 700 decom-posing Japanese bodies on the northeast front in order to prevent a pestilence. A letter reaching Chefoo from Port Arthur says the Russians are distilling sea water. as the Japanese have cut off the reservoirs in the Itczshan hills.

reached here shows evidence of an increas-ing severity of the Russian censorship. Although it mentions that the Japanese have occupied new positions, it does not tell how they secured them. A small sheet issued September 3 by the Novakrai, a breakage in the press having made it impossible to issue a full edition, relates the following:

Japanese Column Destroyed.

A Japanese column, numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on a road in the valley between Long | Care Required for the Alimentary Hill and Division Hill met a frightful disaster through the explosion of an electric land mine, September 1. The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space. The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rock was placed next, and on top of these clay was packed so carefully that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed. The indications of Japanese activity in this wife.

pression of not having been disturbed. The indications of Japanese activity in this vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching. The Russians withheld their fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese opened with a rifle fire. The Russians waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded. The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded. The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurling through the lighted space made by the searchlight was an awful spectacle. Some rocks landed inside the Russian lines. There was one appalling moment, during which the garrison itself was stunned, then a deathlike silence. The searchlight coldly lighted up the road and hillside strewn with dead. The following day the Russians burled the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition, the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed. A few Japanese escaped, however.

A. Chinese arriving here at midnight confirms the above to the extent of saying that he heard the report that many Japanese had been killed by a mine, but he did not learn the details. On the nights of August 26 and 27 a similar disaster befell the Japanese near Redoubt No. 2, it is reported, but no details have been ascertained.

TO RALLY COLORED VOTERS. Convention Called of the Lincoln Re

publican National League. A call for the annual convention of the Lincoln Republican National League was agreed to by the executive committee of the league at a meeting at 408 South Capitol street last evening. James W. Poe, president of the league, was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Winston B. Hill was secretary. The committee decided to hold a number of mass meetings in different states. The call for the annual convention as agreed to is as follows:

"The Lincoln Republican National League and its auxiliaries in the several states are hereby summoned to meet in annual convention, at Charlestown, W. Va., at noon, on October 10, for the purpose of arranging on October 10, for the purpose of arranging for an active, aggressive and thorough canvass of the colored voters in all states and congressional districts regarded as close or doubtful, and for the consideration of all questions which may arise. The convention shall prepare and issue a general address to the colored voters of the country, which shall be printed in pamphlet form, for general distribution. The second day, October 11, shall be made a special feature, to consist of a grand mass-meeting rally by all republicans attending, and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, shall be invited and earnestly requested to deliver the principal address on

that day.
"The following shall be the basis of repzations and churches, 3 each; congressional districts, 2, and each state, 4 at large. All delegates shall wear a regulation campaign badge, to be furnished by the league. All communications concerning the convention shall-be addressed to the Lincoln Republican National League, 408 South Capitol street, Washington, D. C."

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES HELD IN BALTIMORE YESTERDAY.

Southall Defeated Yarrell in Fourth Virginia District-H. W. Taft Mentioned for Governor.

A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., last night says: Republican and democratic representatives were nominated in the third and fourth congressional districts today by direct vote. These districts are wholly in Baltimore city and the nominations were made through legalized primaries. It is only in Baltimore city that this system of nominating applies. In other districts in the state candidates are nominated in con-

In the third district Lee S. Meyer, the democratic candidate, and Frank C. Wach-

ter, republican, were unopposed In the fourth there was a lively contest between State Senator John Gill, Francis P. Curtis and Representative J. W. Denny, who sought a renomination. Gill was successful, his plurality over Denny being 1,335, and majority over both, 607. Gill was supported by the city organization and Denny by the state people.

The republicans in this district nominated William C. Smith, who defeated Martin M. Mulhall. Smith's majority was nearly 2,700.

Southall Defeated Yafrell in Virginia. A dispatch from Petersburg, . Va., last night says: The vote of the democratic primary congressional election in the fourth district, held last Tuesday to nominate a candidate for Congress to be voted for at the general election in November next, gives Congressman R. C. Southall of Amelia county about 1,200 majority over his opponent, Judge Leonidas D. Yarrell of Greensville county. On the night of the election, and before the returns were all in, Judge Yarrell claimed the district by about 400 majority.

Democratic Meeting at Charlestown. A dispatch from Charlestown, W. Va., last night says: This was a field day in the history of the democratic party in the eastern Pan Handle of West Virginia. Following the Morgan's Grove meeting of the afternoon, when Henry G. Davis, the vice presidential candidate, and John J. Corn-well, the democratic candidate for governor, addressed over 10,000 voters, a meeting was

Taft Mentioned for Governor. A dispatch from New York last night says: According to reports today, Gov. Odell and the other republican managers are seriously considering Henry W. Taft of this city for the nomination for governor. It was said, in fact, that they had agreed that Mr. Taft was the most available man, and that if President Roosevelt approved the selection Mr. Taft would be nominated.

the selection Mr. Taft would be nominated. Friends of the governor asserted that the Taft boom was the most formidable that had yet been launched.

Mr. Taft is a brother of the Secretary of War. He is a well-known New York lawyer, and was a candidate for justice of the supreme court on the fusion ticket with Judge Daly in 1898, when Col. Roosevelt ran for governor. He was defeated with Judge Daly, but the fight over the judicial ticket and Croker's talks about Daly contributed more than anything else to Rooseributed more than anything else to Roose

elt's election. Mr. Taft was a school commissioner under Mr. Tait was a school commissioner under Mayor Strong, and was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt as a member of the charter revision commission. He is an intimate personal friend of the President, and it is believed that if the state managers decide on his nomination the President will make no objection

siastic about Mr. Taft's name. They sug-gested that it was started by Odell to cover his real plans, and that the Taft boom would not live. When Gov. Odell was asked about the

Taft boom he said:
"I have heard Mr. Taft's name mentioned with about one hundred other men. There has been no agreement on anybody. I do not know Mr. Taft very well."

THE CANAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Statesmen and the press have given much serious thought to the construction of a trans-isthmian canal. The merits and demerits of competing routes have challenged the highest powers of earnest thinkers, and yet in the opinion of some the problem remains measurably un-

Without attempting at present to enter apon any controversy on the subject of the relative merits of these competing routes, I desire to affirm boldly and deliberately that the most important canal

in the world is the alimentary canal. Touching this one I desire to record a few observations so simple and transparent that they will be accepted as really axiomatic. Of this canal let it be noted that: 1. It is the oldest one in the world; it has existed in man, beast, bird and reptile ever since the earth has been habitable by air-breathing types of existence; its antiquity antedates the noted istence; its antiquity antedates the noted seven wonders of the world. 2. It is the shortest canal in the world; in the adult man, lord of creation, its average length is only about thirty feet; compared with the Suez canal or the projected Panama route it is thoroughly insignificant. 3. It is, as nature intended in its construction, the best fortified or guarded canal in the world: at its entrance are three admira-ble sentinels, sight, smell and taste, whose special functions are to protect and guard, admitting nothing of a detri-mental nature; lest these sentinels might be deceived in some manner, a general supervision has been stationed in the watch tower above the entrance to this canal—the mind—to afford still further canal—the mind—to afford still further safety. 4. It has, as one of its stations, the most wonderful chemical laboratory in the world—the stomach; it receives, and by the aid of sallvary, gastric, pancreatic, biliary and intestinal secretions, manufactures the most wonderful products in the whole domain of nature muscle, bone, sinew, brain, nerve, skin, fiber-in short, all the various complex elements of the human structure receive their material, crude or manufactured, from this remarkable laboratory. 5. It is the most abused canal in the world; despite all the magnificent equipments with which it is endowed and the excellent precautions for its proper use and preservation, the biped known as man, classified as a rational being and highly civilized, treats this canal, and especially the chemical laboratory, the stomach, as if it had no rights that deserve the semblance of recognition; he treats it as if it recognition; he of recognition; he treats it as if it were a veritable garbage vessel or ordinary dumping ground; in the quantity, quality, frequency and irregularity of food taken he treats it most outrageously; probably the eccentric Sidney Smith was not far wrong when he declared that every man who has attained the age of seventy years has eaten forty wagon loads more than he needed; perhaps an eminent physician did not misstate when he affirmed that the American people dig their own graves with their teeth; is it not unwise and unkind to charge up typhoid or malarial fevers to the uncooked microbes that fevers to the uncooked microbes that float innocently down the Potomac river? Would it not be wise to seek the causes in this much-abused canal? 6. It must be apparent to all that it is the most expensive canal in the world; the aggregate expenditures for the solid and liquid materials that traverse this canal would as date for Vice President of the United States, shall be invited and earnestly requested to deliver the principal address on this much-abused canal? It is the most expected to deliver the principal address on that day.

The following shall be the basis of representation in the convention: The league, and the average mind; the products of indicating the first of the states of the states of the first of the states of the states of the states of the first of the states of the stat



Pennsylvania Avenue. Saks & Company

A Suit for Young Men.

(15 to 20 years)-2d Floor.

The fabrics employed in the fashioning of these suits

were selected not at random, but after careful thought

and consideration for the several tastes of young men.

Our tailormen fully realize the many little points which

appeal to young men and have exerted themselves to

the utmost in the carrying out of these ideas. How well

they have succeeded we leave to your discernment. We

have a great variety of models, but on this occasion we

Blue, Black or Fancy Cheviot or Black Thibet Single

or Double-breasted models, for young men. Sizes 31

Price, \$10.00.

Boys' School Suits

At \$5.

Everything has been done towards making this the best

suit ever offered for Five Dollars. Your choice may be

had of Plain Blue Cheviot or of a great variety of Fancy

Mixtures in Double-breasted or Norfolk models. It is

absolutely all wool and sewed throughout with silk. All

seams are reinforced with tape. Trousers have full

A Suit at \$3.45.

It is the Saks' Special Suit for boys and fashioned for

strenuous service. It is strictly all wool; double-breast-

ed or Norfolk model; in plain blue or black and fancy

cheviot. Every seam, in both coat and trousers, has

been taped; trousers have double seat and knee; lined

fronts, with pat. waistband and buttons. Silk sewed

throughout. Every Suit guaranteed. Sizes 7 to 17

A Suit at \$2.45.

(7 to 15 years.)

Made in the early part of the summer season for service

this fall. We were able to secure them at a very

modest price, and we can safely say that this particu-

lar offering far outclasses anything in the way of a boy's

A Double-breasted Knee-trouser Suit of Fancy Chev-

iot; silk sewed; trousers have taped seams and patent

Knee Trousers for Boys at 50c.

We are now carrying the largest assortment in Wash-

ington of Boys' Knee Trousers, and are offering them

Boys' Caps.

Boys' Norfolk and full crowned Golf Caps, in plain

blue serge and mixed effects. All wool; nicely lined.

At 25c.

Boys' Felt "Telescope," wide brim, in black, brown or nutria colors. Mannish shapes.

Special at \$1.

Special "Tam" with large crown effect of Covert Cloth,

Blue, Red or Brown Cheviot. Embroidered sailor em-

Special at \$1.

Fall Hats for Men

At \$2.00.

Modern methods in the making of a hat have enabled

us to provide a hat at this price which for style, qual-

ity and service we guarantee will compare favorably

DERBYS, in Browns and Black-SOFT

HATS, such as Telescopes, Alpines and

Sombrero effects, also our celebrated STANHOPE in the following colors—Black,

blem; spring crown, a device to keep the hat in shape.

at a price never before equaled for like quality.

All sizes from 61/4 to 71/8. Worth 35c.

suit at the same price.

double seat and knee; patent waistband and buttons.

(7 to 17 years.)

call your attention to but one:-

to 36.



Correct Dress for Men. The New Fall Models.

(Ready for Service.)

We are now prepared to provide for the discerning man his Fall and Winter Apparel. All the latest innovations which harmony and good taste sanction find a place in our new creations. As an instance, we present for your consideration one of our many models for Fall and Winter wear. It is our very latest Sack Coat Suitsuitable for the business man. Among its noticeable new departures are the lengthened coat and loose hanging back falling gracefully from the shoulders; to these are added other points which each season individualizes the SAKS STANDARD of tailormanship.

The Popular Fabrics.

Both foreign and domestic manufacturers seemingly have striven to outdo each other in the designing of attractive patterns, for never before have we been able to present such an array.

The indications are that BROWN effects will be found in great favor this fall, and for this demand we have made provision. Those of a more quiet taste will no doubt, as in the past, make their selections from the many neatly woven gray worsteds. The choice is in no way confined, as you will see when you come to look over our assortment.

The New Fall Top Coats for Men.

Comfort demands a top coat, now that the evenings are cool. Our variety in this particular branch of apparel for men is greater than ever, and the same elements which made our garments so popular last fall are again at your service.

BOX TOP COATS of Covert, Whipcord or Twill fabrics, in tan, brown, gray or black.

\$10.00 to \$25.00.

FALL OVERCOATS of Vicuna, Cheviot or Fancy Mixtures, in black or gray.

\$10.00 to \$32.50.

RAINCOATS, long models of Worsted, Cheviot, Covert or Twill Cloth, in a variety of mixtures or solid colors.

\$10.00 to \$35.00.

Underwear for Men. Medium Weight, 50c.

This offering consists of High-grade Brown Cassimere or White Merino Shirts or Drawers. They are well fashioned and reinforced at all points where the strain is heaviest. Neck is silk bound; pearl buttons and ribbed skirt. Drawers have double gusset and suspender

Shoes for Men.

Men's Lace or Blucher Cut Shoes, fall models, in Box Calf or Vici Kid; single or double sole; straight or swing lasts. Worth \$2.50 and \$3.

At \$1.95.

Shoes for Women.

Women's Lace or Button Shoes, in Black Vici Kid, Box Calf or Pat. Colt; kid, pat. tip or plain vamp; heavy or light soles; Cuban or military heels; all the new fall shapes for street or dress wear. Worth \$2.50 and \$3.

At \$1.95.

Shoes for Children.

The "Little Trooper" Shoe for Boys and Girls we guarantee to give satisfactory service. It is a shoe which has been constructed on lines which insure a full measure of service. We guarantee every pair.

Price, \$1.00.

Boys' Black Vici Kid, Satin or Wax Calf Lace Shoes; oak soles; all solid. Mannish shapes. All sizes. A shoe we guarantee.

Special at \$1.50.

Frances-Rumsey, grand sentinel; Miss Anna

nating tobacco, profanity and gambling from the juvenile pledge, retaining only the

The committee on temperance legislation

Thursday afternoon the visiting delegates were shown through the plant of the Surry

Must Answer Conspiracy Charge.

A cablegram from London last night says:

Home Secretary Akers-Douglas has ap-

pointed a commission to inquire into the

circumstances of the convictions of Adolf

Beck, who was convicted in 1896, served

one sentence of seven years, and who was

again arrested and convicted, but was granted a "free pardon" when it was deproven that it had been conclusively proven that both his convictions were founded on mistaken identity. The case has caused a great sensation, especially in

total abstinence feature.

Lumber Company.

WORKERS FOR TEMPERANCE.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars Elects

Officers-Reports Received.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

There was no session of the Grand Lodge

of Good Templars Wednesday. The dele-

gates went on an excursion to Jamestown

and spent the morning in visiting this an-

cient town and viewing the historic points

on the island, and in the afternoon were

treated to a sail up the James river to

Claremont. At night the committee on dis-

tribution submitted a report, referring the

recommendations in the several officers' re-

ports to appropriate committees for action. An address of welcome was made by Mr. J. P. Goodrich of the local lodge, which

was responded to by Grand Secretary George

W. Hawxhurst on the part of the Grand

Lodge.

At the night session Wednesday the committee on finance submitted a report, fixing the per capita tax at 12½ per quarter; reducing the salary of the grand secretary to \$75; making the offices of grand chief templar, grand superintendent of juvenile templars and grand treasurer honorary; providing for the expenses of a deledate to the St. Louis meeting and expenses of a delegate to the state Anti-Saloon League, all of which recommendations were adopted.

The committee on state of the order re-

The committee on state of the order re-

The committee on state of the order reported, presenting many recommendations for good of the order, among which were: Providing for the election of a delegate to the state convention of the Anti-Saloon League; that care should be taken in admitting members to the order; that each lodge hold a fair or entertainment to raise funds for the extension of the order, and enthorizing the executive committee to

DENDRON, Va., September 8, 1904.

Nutria, Pearl, Gray and the new Brown.

SONS OF JONADAB.

with the average \$3 hat.

Three Councils Meet for the Transac-

Payne, grand assistant secretary; Miss Anna Payne, grand assistant secretary; Miss Della Mathews, grand assistant marshal; R. M. Respess, grand messenger. These officers were duly installed by the grand secretary, assisted by Mrs. Lucy Higgins, as marshal, and Miss Etta Bowman as deputy.

The committee on invente temples recomtion of Business. Hope Council, No. 1, of the Independent marsnai, and Miss Etta Bowman as deputy.

The committee on juvenile temples recommended the four-fold piedge in the work among the children. This was contrary to the recommendation in the report of the grand chief templar and gave rise to a heated discussion. The Grand Lodge sustained the grand chief templar, thus eliminating tobacco profestly and gambling Order of the Sons of Jonadab, met in Con-

cordia Hall, 506 6th street, last Monday evening. Worthy Chief R. E. O'Brien pre-

The transaction of routine business was followed by action upon special reports, after which a program of addresses was rendered, Past Worthy Chief Le Barnes in the chair. The discussion took a wide range, the importance of close study of the ritual, frequent drilling in the ceremontal of the council and the marked changes which the Jonadab life had wrought in many members personally mentioned were leading features. Those contributing to the program were Joseph D. Mitchell, F. Co umbus, R. E. O'Brien, Joseph E. Hodgson, John M. Williams, S. W. Russell, Joseph T. Farr, Charles Somerset and F. J. Fearson. reported, taking strong grounds against the enactment of a dispensary law in the state and providing for the appointment of a committee in every lodge to secure the enforcement of local option and prohibitory laws where they exist. An endeavor is also required to be made to secure a law make required to be made to secure a law making the possession of a United States receipt for tax paid for conducting the sale of liquor in prohibitory territory prima facie evidence of a violation of the prohibitory law. The report was adopted unanimously John M. Williams, S. W. Russell, Joseph T. Farr, Charles Somerset and F. J. Fearson. Unity Council, No. 2, I. O. S. J., met in Northeast Temple last Wednesday evening. There were visitors from Hope and Washington Councils. Grand Chief John C. Daley presided. Routine business was followed by initiatory ceremonies, under which one new member was admitted. A social session was had, after which a brief special session of the Grand Council was held, John C. Daley, grand chief, in the chair. The time of the session was devoted to informal discussion of special provisions for advancing the interests of subordinate councils and appointment of committees. councils and appointment of committees. Adjournment was had, subject to call of the

chair.

Georgetown Council, No. 3, met for the first time in Bair's Hall, at the corner of 31st and M streets, Thursday evening. Worthy Chief O. W. Bradt presided. Among the visitors were Messrs. J. T. Rollfe, past grand chief and S. W. Russell, historian, of Hope Council. The usual social session was succeeded by a program of addresses, Mr. Rollfe in charge. The change in its place of meeting, the bright prospects of Georgetown Council and the good it was doing as a Jonadab organization were the themes of remarks by the chair and by Messrs. Gates, O'Connor, Bangs, McEwen, Russell, Payne, Dewey, Hurdle and Golden.

west of Korsakovsk lighthouse. She has a thirty degree list to starboard, and with the exception of a small portion of her bow she s entirely submerged. Even on her upper leck the water is knee deep in the most shallow places. - Her conning tower and upper works were heavily damaged by the Japanese shell fire. It is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the damage inder water, but evidently it is considerable, Russian land forces fired on the Japanese expedition while the examination was being made, but the expedition retired with-

out sustaining any casualties. The Novik was one of the Russian war-ships to come out of Port Arthur on August 10. She broke through the Japanese lines, passed up the east coast of Japan and suc-ceeded in getting into the harbor of Kor-sakovsk, at the southern end of the Island of Sakhalin. Here she was discovered by the Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima on August 20. An engagement followed and continued into the next day, with the result crew landed at Korsakovsk.

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Said to Be Universally Popular-Antithesis of His Predecessor.

Prince Peter Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the new Russian minister of the interior, is a comparatively young man, being forty-seved years old. He belongs to one of the noblest families of Russia, tracing his descent to Rurik, the reputed founder of the Russian

Rurik, the reputed founder of the Russian monarchy, who died in 879. The family has long been settled in Poland, but belongs to the orthodox faith.

Prince Peter's father, Dmitry, was one of the most notable warriors of the last generation and the hero of many heroic episodes of the war with Turkey. Ultimately he rose to be hetman of the Cossacks of the don. Prince Peter, although favored by birth and fortune, won promotion by distinguished service.